

SB 11-170b

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

As the polar solvent (or dispersion medium), it is possible to use prescribed substances, instead of water, such as isopropyl alcohol (IPA), normal butanol, γ -butyrolactone, N-methyl-pyrrolidone (NMP), 1-, 3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (DMI) and derivatives thereof as well as carbitol-acetate and glycolic ether such as butyl butyl-carbitol-acetate.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 19, with the following rewritten paragraph:

As the material used for the formation of the luminescent layer 60, it is possible to use known luminescent materials capable of generating fluorescence or phosphorescence. Specifically, it is possible to use a prescribed polymer such as (poly)-paraphenylene-vinylene derivative, polyphenylene derivative, polyfluorene derivative, polyvinyl-carbazole, polythiophene-polythiophene derivative, penylene-perylene pigment, coumarin pigment, and rhodamine pigment; or it is possible to use a prescribed element realized by doping rubrene, rubrene, penylene, 9-, 10-diphenylanthracene, tetraphenylbutadiene, Nile red, coumarin 6, or quinalydon-quinacridone into the aforementioned polymers, for example.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The electron transport layer 65G 65RG is formed using a prescribed material such as alkali metal, alkali earth metal, and halide or oxide of rare earth metal. For example, a prescribed element such as Li, Na, and Cs is used for the alkali metal; a prescribed element such as Ca, Ba, and Sr is used for the alkali earth metal; and a prescribed element such as Sm, Tb, and Er is used for the rare earth metal. These metals are preferably transformed into

fluoride. Alternatively, they can be transformed into other halides (i.e., chlorides and bromides) or oxides.

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Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 19, line 10, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Specifically, as the ligand A, it is preferable to use β -diketone ligands composed of elements such as acetylacetone (acac), ~~dipipaloylmethane~~ dipivaloylmethanato (dpm), hexafluoro-acetylacetone (hfa), 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-3,5-octandioacetone (TMOD), thenoyltrifluoroacetone (TTA), 1-phenyl-3-isohepty-1, and 3-propandion (product name: Llx54, Llx51, produced by Henkel Co. Ltd.); it is preferable to use quinolinolic ligands composed of elements such as 8-quinolinole (oxine), and 2-methyl-8-quinolinole; it is preferable to use phosphoric acid ligands composed of elements such as trioctylhoffineoxide (TOPO), tributyl phosphate (TBP), isobutylmethylketone (MBK), and bis (2-ethylhexyl) phosphate (D2EHPA); and it is preferable to use carboxylic acid ligands composed of elements such as acetic acid and bezonic acid, and diphenylthiocarbazone ligands, for example. Among them, the complex β -diketone ligands (namely, β -diketone complex) corresponds to the acid reagent and multidentate ligands using oxygen atoms; therefore, it can be used to form a stable metallic complex.